

17. In WASHINGTON CITY the Tribune may be had at B. LUFFE'S residence, near Third-street, at 5 cents per copy, and delivered to subscribers at their residence for 30 cents per month, or 12 cents per week.

17. The JUNE NO. OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY is received and for sale at this office. Agents supplied at the usual rates. Price of single numbers 50 cents.

THE GREAT CLAY MEETING.—Copies of the Daily Tribune of yesterday, containing the Address, Resolutions and Speeches, are for sale at this office. Price Two Cents, or \$1 per hundred. In wrappers for mailing, \$1.25 per hundred.

17. A "Reader" who shows us for advertising is very unfair. He should know that we maintain our paper by advertising, and that it is only by this that we are enabled to give so much reading matter at so low a price. If Dr. Peters or Dr. Sherman, or any body else, write such ingenious advertisements that our friends are induced to read them against his will, he should address his complaints to them. We have no right to interfere in the matter at all.

HENRY CLAY.

We are glad to witness our friend of the Albany Evening Journal respond as he has done to the proceedings of the great meeting of the Whigs and others friendly to the protection of American Labor, recently held in this city, in favor of Henry Clay. The Journal contains that Mr. Clay has no competitor in the Whig ranks, and that the field is open and unobstructed before him. The proper time, under such circumstances, is surely when the people of a State like North Carolina or Georgia, or of a City or County, choose, in their own sovereign and good pleasure, to make their preference known. There is nothing dictatorial or forestalling in this honest expression by the people of the popular sentiment. But the Editor of the Evening Journal is too old a soldier, and has been in too many fiercely contested political battles, to be frightened, as he appears to be, at the ghost of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania—a State institution, created by a Loco-Foco State, a Loco-Foco Legislature, a Loco-Foco Governor, and which finally died in Loco-Foco arms.

The Whig party have ever acknowledged the obligations of the General Government to furnish the people with a uniform and sound currency; and this can only be accomplished by an efficient protection to American Labor, and by an institution whose credit shall be bounded only by the bounds of the Union. As to the details of such an institution, experience in the past will enable defects to be avoided, and new elements introduced to suit the exigency of the times. When the people want such an institution, they should and will have it. The value of our public works—the glory and prosperity of our City and State—depend on our trade with the great West; and how can we pursue a healthful trade with the rising Empires of that region, without a currency which shall reach them, and be sound there as well as here? Let the Evening Journal take courage, and charge on the Loco-Focos, as it was wont to do, their accursed Sub-Treasury—hard money—no credit humbugs. The people of this country are not to be frightened at a ghost!

Crops, Prospects, &c. in Chautauque Co. Editorial Correspondence.

CHAUTAUQUE CO. N. Y. June 20, 1842.

The season has been much the same here as throughout this and the Northern States. May and the early part of June were remarkably cold, with little rain. There were frosts through all this region on Monday evening, June 6th, (heavy), the next evening, (lighter) and sharp cold on the following Friday evening, (10th.). On all the low ground, Indian corn, potatoes and other vegetables were cut down by it, though most will recover.—There are some fields of corn, however, which were killed outright, and have been ploughed up; and I have seen even fields of Wheat utterly destroyed. Is not this extraordinary? I learn from a traveler who lately came through from Ithaca that the Counties of Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus have suffered still more severely, and that not merely one-fourth of the growing Corn and Wheat, but in some places the very foliage of the hickory and other trees has been frost-killed, and is as black and crisp as in October.

The weather is now warm and genial, with frequent showers. Vegetation has at last taken a start, and is now going ahead rapidly. Still, Hay will be short and late, Corn backward and considerably injured by frost. Wheat promises well, and but little of it has been injured. On the high ground nothing has been hurt.

—Chautauque County, forming the extreme West end of the State, bounded east by Cattaraugus, south and west by Pennsylvania, and north by Lake Erie, only began to be settled, (except on its northern border and by lumbermen along its principal streams,) after the completion of the Erie Canal. Twenty years ago, its population was some 10 or 15,000; now it exceeds 50,000. It was covered with a very heavy growth of beech, maple, white pine (on the streams,) hemlock, elm, &c. &c. which yields but slowly to the axe of the pioneer. It is made to give way, however, and I think the amount of cleared and cultivated land in the County is now quite double what it was in 1830. During this time many of the original and least valuable portions of settlers were floated off to the Far West, while a sturdier class has taken their places; so that the actual valuation of the County has more than doubled. The high price at which the soil has been held by the Holland Company and its successors has probably somewhat retarded settlement,—a drawback which the long and easy credits of the proprietors by no means counterbalances.

—Hard Times are a very common complaint; the times are seldom other than 'hard' to many, especially in a new country, which is struggling with the difficulties of paying for land and rapidly redeeming it from wilderness at the same time. This year, however, the low price of Cattle and Lumber—the two chief exports of this region—makes them unusually so. This cannot last, with the present industrious and economical habits of the people. There is a heavy stock of young Cattle hereabouts, and those who are in the way of buying may purchase on favorable terms.

—We long ago published in full the information "Many" desire. We have not room to repeat it, when reference to our files will prove equally satisfactory.

—The Pittsburgh Advocate complains a call for a great mass meeting, without distinction of parties in favor of a tariff. It is signed by fifteen hundred citizens.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.—The Richmond Enquirer gives us the gratifying assurance that the interest on the Virginia State debt will be punctually paid on the first of July proximo.

MR. SOUTHWARD.—A letter from the physician of this gentleman dated on the 21st says: "Mr. Southward is hardly so well. He has been more lethargic for the last 24 hours, but there has been nothing occurred which is by any means decisive."

GEN. ATKINSON.—We are sorry to hear that this gentleman is dangerously ill at Jefferson Barracks, and that his recovery is despaired of. [St. Louis New Era.]

Two Duels.

Gentlemen now-days find great difficulty in conducting their honor. They see that their neighbors suspect it—perhaps some of them kindly hint that it is not in quite as good condition as could be desired. Of course they feel concerned about it, and set themselves to repair the breach. Now many very simple people would suppose that the proper mode of effecting this desirable object would be to do something worthy of honor—to evince in daily life such a manly bearing, such a high regard for truth and fair dealing, such a utter detestation of every thing base and ignominious, and so profound a respect for all the demands of Law, and all the decencies and humanities of life, as should shut the mouth of slander and compel the homage of every man whose praise was worth the seeking.—They would find in a vigorous man, this is just no way at all; and as all "honorable men" will affirm—would inevitably gain them more kinks than coppera.—There is but one way of proving in the face of the whole world that you are the very soul of honor—and that is, like a general formula, applicable to every conceivable case.—The process is very simple and consists merely in this:—stood up at a respectable distance and allow the first blackguard who may attempt the privilege, to shoot bullets at you—with either pistol or rifle—until he is satisfied.—you, at the same time, returning the compliment. In this way—whether you are perforated or not (which is a very minor consideration,) your honor is proved to a demonstration, and no man thereafter will venture to question it.—You may then act your pleasure—you may act in defiance every requirement of law, both human and divine—you may plunge into every depth of low disgraceful conduct—but if you are thus willing to shoot at your neighbor and allow him to shoot back, you are a gentleman in spite of your teeth.

We have two note-worthy instances of this to record this morning. We give both, and allow our readers to make their own comparisons. The first occurred in this wise: Two gentlemen, named respectively Humphrey Varney, Jr., and Tom Goodwin, in Lebanon, Mo., became involved in some personal difficulties, which the aggrieved party resolved to settle after the approved method—as we have given it above. He therefore sent his adversary the following note, as copied verbatim:

"To Tom Goodwin I want to have this (last) article and the sooner it is settled the better and it appears to be this and nothing else. I challenge you to a duel and I hope you will accept this. Can be settled on any higher terms? I have no time to waste on this. I am, Sir, Humphrey Varney, Jr. Come on."

But it seems this "Tom" did not choose to "come on." He remembered that there was such a thing as Law in his State—made expressly for such emergencies—and he accordingly applied to it for protection. Mr. Varney was taken into custody and bound in the sum of \$700 not to shoot Tom Goodwin. This ended Duel No. 1. Now for the other.

Our readers are already aware that Col. Webb of this city and "Tom" Marshall, Member of Congress, have, each for some time, been earnestly striving to prove—by shooting the other—that his honor was above reproach. After a great deal of difficulty they brought about a meeting on Saturday morning.—Tom "came on," and just across the imaginary line which separates Delaware from Pennsylvania, about three miles from Marcus Hook, on Nantuxet Creek, at about daylight, these two gentlemen had the supreme satisfaction of blowing at each other's brains. The following was the process as we find it recorded:

The parties passed through Wilmington, on their way to the place of meeting, the afternoon previous with the intention of fighting at that time; but the number of people who were drawn together for the preparations could not be made in the time, and the meeting was postponed to the morning. In the mean time Col. Webb passed over into New Jersey, and returned about 11 in the evening, carrying on his carriage a Mr. Marshall, his brother, and a son and second, all at Marcus Hook tavern.

A little before daylight the next morning, the principals, their seconds, and a number of gentlemen from this city, who had gathered to the spot, upon hearing a rumor that the affair was to come off, appeared upon the ground. Almost immediately after their arrival, the seconds tossed up a coin to decide which should have the honor of firing first. The coin fell in favor of Col. Webb, and some dispute arose as to which party had won. Both seconds determinedly refused to yield.

The parties proceeded to the place, in the same manner, as was wont to be done in the case of a duel, which was won by the second of Col. Webb. That Col. Webb had the choice of position and the giving of the word.

The principals then stood at a distance of about 100 yards, and each took his position, which they did in a cool and steady manner, and each took his position, which they did in a cool and steady manner, and each took his position, which they did in a cool and steady manner.

Dr. Kerr then desired Mr. Marshall to do the articles of agreement, which he did in a cool and steady manner, and each took his position, which they did in a cool and steady manner.

The ball had taken effect in the back part of the leg of Col. Webb, and upon ascertaining that it was not fatal, Mr. Marshall, who was standing at a distance of about 100 yards, and each took his position, which they did in a cool and steady manner.

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lives, was Col. Webb's own handwriting! We make this statement in defence of our correspondents, as well as to show how subsequent events have sustained this gentleman's story.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1842. The provisional Tariff was taken up in the Senate to-day, and on motion of Mr. EVANS the following amendment was submitted: Strike out the proviso of the House and insert—That the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands authorized and directed by the act of Congress passed 4th September, 1841, entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, shall be and the same is hereby suspended and postponed until the 1st day of Aug. 1842; and the said act of the 4th September, 1841, shall be no otherwise, or further affected or modified than merely to postpone to the first day of Aug. next, the distribution of said proceeds directed by that act to be made on the 1st July, 1842; anything contained in this act, or the said act of the 4th September, 1841, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In this very clear and unequivocal proposition, the opposition affected to discover the grossest treachery and hypocrisy; and Mr. WRIGHT, in the fanaticism of his party creed, which requires him to embrace, with all the audacity and sophistry he is master of, every measure introduced by the Whigs to relieve the multifarious interests of our national prosperity, most unworthily attempted to prove that the measure was calculated, if not designed, to repeal the restrictive clause of the bill of 1841, and with that view of its effect, he should oppose it to the last. He put his utmost ingenuity to the test in striving to maintain his position; but a more signal failure was never manifested on the floor of the Senate. Mr. WORMLEY, Mr. RIVES and Mr. WALKER also entertained the views of the Senator from New York, and with their accustomed energy and address, produced equal conviction in the minds of their hearers. If, by their own showing, the fallacy of their argument had not been sufficiently obvious, the calm and lucid exposition of the character and bearing of the amendment in question, by its able advocates, would have obliterated every doubt. It was refreshing to witness the impassioned reflections of the Democracy, so effectually nullified by the brief, sentences statement of EVANS, the illustrations of HASTINGS, and the manly, yet subdued, admissions of BUCHANAN.

After the rejection of a substitute for Mr. EVANS' proposition, by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the admission of a motion by Mr. BUCHANAN to modify the original amendment, the Senate adjourned. On the principle that men reject to renounce a strongly avowed opinion, even when it is no longer defensible, I presume the discussion will be protracted for at least one day more by the discomfited orators. Let the people take note of the proceedings of the opposition in both houses of Congress, and they cannot fail to perceive the systematic sources of the unwarlike destruction to all necessary legislation. If the essential rights and interests of the country are perseveringly commended, and the honor and independence of the country flagitiously menaced: If our councils are distracted and inefficient, and afford small assurance of public measures adequate to the magnitude and urgency of our national wants—let the great body of the people scrutinize the authors of the evil, and apply the correction at the polls.

The studied contempt and insult which are daily heaped upon the Whig party in Congress by the organ of the administration and its hireling conditors throughout the country, disgrace the annals of the press, and are imminently calculated to fill the measure of our national humiliation. If the people can tamely look on, and abjectly submit to the degraded prostitution, we shall shortly be sunk in corruption so low, that our political institutions may well become the subject of ridicule to all Europe.

The House of Representatives have occupied the day in discussing the Senate's amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, and from manifest indications, I fear they will not be concurred in. There is a seeming determination on the part of the Western and Southern portions of the House to carry the spirit of retrenchment to a pernicious extent, and if the Navy shall feel the effects of their passion, you may prepare to witness the reduction of the army to a mere skeleton. The peace and prosperity of the United States is of too vast importance to be yielded to party prejudice or to sectional policy, and an appeal should come up promptly from all quarters of the Union rebelling with just severity the suicidal attempts to destroy the defences of the nation. Besides, there is no economy in this excessive reduction of public expenditure. When we consider the condition of the commercial world, and reflect upon our relations with it—when we cast our eyes around our frontier and realize the dangers that constantly threaten us, can we hesitate to believe that our present military forces are utterly insufficient for the perilous emergencies to which we are every hour obnoxious?

The Senate, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of James M. McLean as Register Land Office in Illinois, and the President has superseded the Postmaster at Chambersburg, Pa., and the Postmaster at Cooperstown, N. Y. The removed were appointed by Granger, and their successors or one of them is a thick-and-thin Loco-Foco.

Yours, &c. CURTIS.

THE NEW-BEIDFORD (Mass.) Bulletin raises the name of HENRY CLAY for President in 1844.

Our readers will recollect that we published a paragraph from a Buffalo paper not long since with regard to the death of a young lady whose life was insured in London for \$10,000. It seems from the Mercantile Courier that her father's name was A. J. Le Cras—a printer. Before leaving London he procured the insurance on his daughter's life. She is believed to have died notwithstanding the suspicious circumstances attending her burial. But these facts—taken together with the fact that her father engaged her coffin a full week before her death—seem to show a singular forethought with regard to the time of her death.

A dwelling and all its contents belonging to the Rev. Alex. Conder, near Whitebank Springs, Illinois, was recently destroyed by fire during the absence of the occupants.

We are pained to learn the accidental death of Thomas Toppin, Esq. of Delaware. He was on a visit east, and it would seem, was thrown from his horse, while riding out. It was some time before he was found: life was not then extinct, but he died shortly after being taken up. He was one of the first men of Delaware; and as he lived universally beloved by his acquaintances, so will his untimely death be universally mourned.

Col. R. M. Johnson was invited to visit Columbus, Ohio, in company with Mr. Van Buren. In his reply, he took occasion to express his entire approbation of the cause of the Rhode Island insurgents. Such an infamous avowal is enough to damn any man for ever and ever, so far as this world is concerned. [Louisville Jour.]

Maj. Jesse Thompson of Maryville, Tennessee, was shot a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of the gun of a neighbor while they were out hunting together on the Chilhowee mountain. He died instantly. Maj. Thompson once represented Blount county in the Tennessee Legislature. [Louisville Jour.]

From Rhode Island.

Advices from Rhode Island up to Saturday evening render it almost certain that a bloody conflict is immediately to take place upon her soil. An act establishing Martial Law throughout the State has been passed in the General Assembly, which has removed, for safety, to Providence, where it will hold the remainder of its session.—The insurgent forces assembled at Chepachet number about 700 armed men—and it is said that there are besides 400 who are as yet without arms. They have ten cannon, and are preparing an entrenchment. Dorr is said to have arrived there late on Friday night. An act has been introduced into the General Assembly exempting from punishment all persons guilty of offences against the act of March in relation to offences against the sovereign power of the State, provided within ten days they file declarations of allegiance—and adhere thereto. This does not exempt them from the penalties of offending against the common law of treason. Dutee J. Pearce, Robt. R. Carr and others who were prominent leaders at the former attack, have published cards disclaiming all connection with Dorr in his present movements. The following is from the Providence Journal:—

From all parts of the State except the disaffected portions of Providence county, the people are flocking in to maintain the government of their own free choice. The crisis is immediately at hand, and the men who are now rallying around the government will not be dislodged until the question is settled.

We do not learn that the liberal action of the General Assembly has produced the slightest effect upon the men whom Dorr has collected around him at Chepachet. No one is surprised at this, for no one expected any thing different. The act was not passed for them, but for the peaceable, order-loving citizens of the State, who sincerely desire a change in the government, when ever it could be made in a way to show that it was not brought about by intimidation.

The men around Dorr at Chepachet, care nothing for the suffrage: they are for plunder and rapine.—There is no exaggeration in this language; they are a band of fierce, blood-thirsty ruffians, caring nothing for the institutions of the State, and, generally, knowing nothing about them, but anxious only for commotion and civil war.

The politicians in New-York, who got up the Park meeting—the demagogues throughout the Union, who endeavored to make this little State the small change of political parties; the editors of newspapers who have extended their sympathy and urged on the brutal ruffians now embodied against the laws of the State are responsible for all this. We have no fear of the result. Our only regret is, that honest blood should flow, that the gallant yeomanry of the State might be pitted against the traitorous ruffians who oppose them.

CORRECTOR, June 21, 7 P. M.

MR. EDITOR, Sir: A few lines too late sufficient to say, we are now completely under the control of the Gophers and Vandals. The insurgents' force continues to increase it is now supposed they number 50 to 600 armed men (they state more). They appear to have plenty of arms, and are firing an entrenchment on Acott's Hill, (so called) and have pitched their tents and are placing their cannon so as to take the highway towards Providence particularly, but it is supposed the entrenchment will encircle the whole hill. The whole town (Glocester) is now guarded by them. Night before last, four men were arrested there from Providence, and taken to Woonsocket Falls, and unmercifully treated, but yesterday they thought best to release them. To-day, three or four more have been arrested, but finally released, and others abused and excused. It is expected that Dorr's proclamation will be out to-morrow, conveying his Legislature in our place as soon certainly as the 4th of July. He has not yet arrived here, but is expected every moment.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—Yesterday afternoon a boat containing five young men and two young women was upset in our harbor, near the Light House on Staten Island, and the whole party but one was drowned. The names of those lost were M. Hoffman, John Stanford, P. Fountain, Daniel Hayner, Miss Thompson and Miss Ray. The name of the one saved is Riley. The cause of this melancholy accident has not transpired.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAIL TRUCK.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a train of cars were passing up Centre street, a lad named Owen Boyle, who had got on for a ride, in attempting to get off at the corner of Pearl-street, missed his footing, and the hindmost car passed over his foot and hip, dreadfully smashing them.—He was picked up and taken to the Hospital, and his faint hopes are entertained of his life. A vast concourse of people immediately assembled on hearing of the accident, who dragged the driver from the car and beat him shamefully, and but for the timely interference of the police, would have assassinated him. His name is A. A. Young, and no blame can be attributed to him, as the horses were on a walk at the time.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.—Under the ordinance for the destruction of vagrant dogs, Mr. Fardon, the officer appointed by the Mayor, commenced operations with his assistants on the 26th ult. The first week 150 dogs were killed, the next two weeks 320, and the last week 160—making a total of 634 dogs that have been killed since the war began. The work still goes bravely on, and all dogs found at large are doomed to death. A man was bitten by a dog near the corner of Henry and Clinton-streets on Friday night, and a boy on the same day near the foot of Grand-street, East River. The owners of the animals, knowing that their resistance will subject them to a heavy penalty, have forbidden to oppose the officers as on former years.

FAIRFELL ACCIDENT.—M. S. Lincoln, Esq. of Boston, was severely injured on Thursday. He was coming out of Harnden & Co's, when two large dogs rushed between his legs and threw him down. His collar bone was broken, and he was otherwise very considerably injured. A consultation of physicians was held that evening, and fears were felt that he would not recover.

FIRE.—We learn by a clip from the office of the News Letter that a fire occurred at Westfield, Ms. on the 24th, which destroyed the dry goods store of Joseph Sibley, the tailor shop of H. C. Gates and the sugar store of W. G. Peck. Most of the property was insured.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT SCARBORO', ME. The Coroner's Jury on the bodies of two children, that suddenly died a few days since at Scarborough, decided that the children came to their death by unnatural means. The name of the parents of the children, is Graham.

Col. R. M. Johnson was invited to visit Columbus, Ohio, in company with Mr. Van Buren. In his reply, he took occasion to express his entire approbation of the cause of the Rhode Island insurgents. Such an infamous avowal is enough to damn any man for ever and ever, so far as this world is concerned. [Louisville Jour.]

THE NATICK INDIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is said, in the Boston Traveller, that the ancient tribe of Natick Indians in Massachusetts, are now reduced to a single individual. About eighty years ago, several families of the tribe lived at the place called Natick.

In Congress.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1842. In the SENATE, after presentation of petitions, &c., the provisional Tariff bill was taken up. The question was on the motion to strike out an amendment of the House and insert a provision that the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands shall be suspended until after the 1st of August. After debate it was carried—23 to 13. After the rejection of several other proposed amendments, the bill as amended was passed—34 to 12. It goes back to the House, where the Senate's amendment will probably be concurred in.

In the HOUSE, the subject of Military Bounty Lands was taken up, but again put over. The private calendar was then called over, and a large number of private bills were passed. After a good deal of unnecessary altercation the House took up the Naval Appropriation bill. No question was taken. A Message from the President, relating to steam communication with France, was received. The House was adjourned.

THE FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY had a highly interesting meeting on Saturday evening, at the Apollo Saloon. The Ladies Franklin Temperance Society were present, and through a beautiful young lady, apparently eighteen or seventeen years of age, presented a magnificent banner to the House Company No. 19. In presenting it the young lady made a very neat and appropriate address, which was replied to in a very happy manner by the Foreman of the Company, Mr. Charles Manning. The following important letter, addressed to Hugh Pattinson, Esq. was then read and referred to the appropriate officers for consideration.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1842.

RESPECTED SIR, I have for a considerable time past enjoyed the acquaintance of your benevolent Society, and I have no doubt that you had a great number of members, and that you were doing much good. I have no doubt that you were doing much good. I have no doubt that you were doing much good. I have no doubt that you were doing much good.

I will give one thousand dollars toward the erection of such an establishment, if the sum of thirty thousand is raised for the building previous to January 1st next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. S. Smith, Esq.

We are not permitted to publish the name of the person who wrote the above letter, but several persons present at its reading, thought they recognized the style of an old printer. This Society meets every Saturday evening, and is always interesting. Some of its members say, it takes printers to get up such a Society. The oldest of the Brothers HARPER is about the best providing officer for such a society we have ever met with. His ready wit, good humor, and perfect good nature, all combine to make him extremely popular as the President of the "Franklin Temperance Society."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An accident of truly melancholy character took place in the town of Pleasant Prairie, about four miles from this place, on Saturday last. A party of three individuals, viz: Mr. Walter Stevens, Mr. Calbot Barlow and Mr. Pettibone were on a hunting excursion in pursuit of deer; they succeeded in driving one into a small thicket of hazel brush, which thicket was surrounded, or nearly so, by the open prairie. Being armed with rifles, they approached the thicket on different sides for the purpose of shooting the deer as he should attempt to escape. When the deer emerged from the thicket, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Barlow were standing about twenty rods apart—both had their guns raised in a position to fire—the deer passed between them, and at that moment Mr. Barlow fired; but missing the object of his aim, the ball struck Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens instantly fell, and survived the shot only about fifteen minutes. Both individuals were at the time standing upon the open prairie, without any tree or bush intervening between them; but it is said that Barlow was so much engrossed with the object of his aim, that he did not observe the position of Mr. Stevens. The deceased was a young man of respectable character, and the son of Daniel Stevens of Pleasant Prairie, formerly of Essex county, Vt., and late from Chautauque county, New York. [Southport (Wis.) Telegraph.]

U. S. COURT—MAIL ROBBERIES.—At the U. S. Court now sitting in Canandaigua, Alfred Holt was yesterday found guilty of robbing the mails between Rochester and Buffalo in October and November of 1840—and Silas Dody, also, found guilty of robbing the mails west of Buffalo last December. The case of John Harrington, for robbing the mail between Rochester and Buffalo, comes on this day (Thursday), and the case of Henry C. Gilbert of Gaines, for alleged robbing of the mail on the Ridge-road between Rochester and Lewiston, will probably commence on Friday morning. There is a great array of witnesses in the latter case—probably not less than eighty or ninety. [Roch. Dem.]

RAPE.—A person was apprehended last evening in this city, for attempting to commit a rape upon a little girl not yet six years old. He was to have been examined this morning before Judge Lock, but it was deferred for want of the necessary evidence. The monster is yet in custody. He is an old offender, having been once in the State Prison. While in there, he cut off his thumb and three fingers from his left hand, so that he could clear himself from working. [Lowell Courier.]

STRIFE.—Oliver Robbins, a man near seventy years of age living near Sangerfield Centre, cut his throat with a razor on the morning of the 8th inst. Mr. R. was a soldier in the late war, and received a wound in the battle of Fort Erie, by which he lost a limb. He has been for many years very intemperate—was a great opium-eater—became tired of life, and deliberately committed the rash act which brought him unbidden into the presence of his Maker. This is another, added to the thousand awful warnings of the danger arising from the use of intoxicating drinks. Will not the living lay it to heart? [Sacket's Har. Jour.]

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Two lads, sons of Charles and James Norway, of Lisbon, were poisoned on the 11th inst. by eating the water hemlock, or monk's foot, which they had mistaken for sweet alicy. The poison proved fatal in both cases; one of the boys died on the same evening and the other on the following day. [Ogdensburg Times.]

THE COST OF A SINGLE BLOW.—Mr. Thomas Campbell, of Baltimore, was tried on Wednesday, for striking a Mrs. Given with a wire snare, which badly mutilated her face. She had called upon Campbell for a little bill he owed her, and he paid her in the manner described. The jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$600 and costs.

CHARLOTTE, June 18.—The British schooner Lady Bagot, of Kingston, bound to St. Catharines, barthen 120 tons, capsized in the squall on Wednesday, about 20 miles off Oak Orchard Creek.—Crew all saved. The vessel had no cargo except about 6 tons of iron. [Rochester Dem.]

WHITE HILLS, N. H.—We understand that the workmen on the Monument, since it has reached its present height, have twice been able to distinguish the White Mountains from the top. It requires a very clear atmosphere. [Bunker Hill Aurora.]

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1842.

The agony on the subject of the Provisional Tariff is over in the Senate, and the bill, as amended by Mr. EVANS, is now in the House. An attempt to take it up this morning was defeated by a single vote—there being two-thirds of the members present—to suspend the rules. It is possible the Whigs may carry the point in the course of the day.

The eternal treaty of Dancing Baldie Creek is again on the carpet of the Senate, and it is not unlikely that it will consume a considerable portion of the day. Mr. PRESTON gave notice on Friday of his adjournment yesterday, that he would call up the bill reorganizing the Army, and it is likely possible the Senate may be obliged to adjourn in the course of the day, which they are now expected to take up that bill.

The defeated Democrats certainly strong supporters of a veto of the temporary Tariff bill, have declared it, and the Madisonian of this day corroborates the impression. There is no longer of this, notwithstanding a circular has been issued from the Treasury Department to the Collectors of the several ports, instructing them to assess and collect duties in pursuance of the laws of 1842 and 1841. By the bye, after the able exposition of the financial operation of those laws, in the Albany of legislation by Congress, before the 1st of July, the Whigs of the Senate, I cannot conceive it possible for the government legally to collect one cent of duties upon imports. The hard argument of Mr. HARRINGTON upon the subject is entirely correct.

The provisional bill I trust will become a law by Monday or Tuesday next, and the government will be relieved from the apprehended embarrassment.

The House have this morning reconsidered their determination, taken up the bill and passed it. It will be sent to the President without delay, and will receive his signature on Monday.

The Senate are now engaged on the army bill, and are discussing with some animation a proposition of Mr. BATES to strike the office of Superintendent of the President to abolish the office of Superintendent of Armories. In aid of his proposition Mr. B. submitted to the Senate a well-drawn memorial from the operatives at Springfield, setting forth the impolicy of employing Ordnance Officers to supervise these establishments, and complaining of the rank injustice and oppression exercised by them towards the mechanics in the employ of the government. Mr. BATES' appeal of the Senate was plausible and effective, but the reply of Mr. PRESTON, the Chairman of the Military Committee, based as it seemed to be upon 1000 deliberate and conscientious of the Department of the army and conviction of the provision of the bill, will most probably defeat the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts. As the hour is up, preaching when I shall be compelled to close this communication, I will merely add that the residue of the day will be occupied with the army bill.

There are rumors in town concerning the recent despatches received by Lord Ashburton, of an unfavorable character. It is said that the British Government have thrown new obstacles in the way of an amicable adjustment of some of the questions at issue between the two governments, and that there is a certainty of a speedy settlement of our difficulties. I cannot place much reliance on these reports, since I heard but of them two days from a gentleman connected with the Legation, that the carrier, who arrived by the Hindostan, thus, brought nothing of moment touching the negotiations. Yours, &c. CURTIS.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

In the HOUSE, to-day, after the consumption of an hour principally by Mr. COOPER of Gt., denying the veracity of the Journal, and of the report of the Intelligence, as to the destruction by fire yesterday of the passage of any private bills, (the whole calendar being called over, and Mr. C. successively objecting to them).

The SPEAKER held before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the House, accompanied by a draft of a bill for the revision of the existing laws regulating the appointment, number, duties and salaries of officers of the customs, with a view to the reduction of expenditures.

Mr. ANAND's resolution requiring the Secretary of the Navy at the commencement of next session to report the number, names and ages of the different vessels of the Navy, and the number of officers and seamen in the Navy, distinguish by the native citizens and foreigners, and the inhabitants of the natives of the respective states and territories.

The temporary tariff bill was passed by the Senate, as amended. Mr. FILLMORE moved to suspend the rules (objection being made) to take up the amendment of the Senate. He said it was necessary to pass this bill immediately, to give the information thereof to the farthest parts of the States before the 1st July, when our present revenue law expires. If the bill passed over to-day, this could not be done. Mr. ANAND, (who had objected to taking up this bill, being desirous this day, according to previous notice, to consider the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims for French spoliation prior to 1800) thought the delay of this day would make but little difference, as the probability was, as he understood, that the bill would be voted by the President.

The motion to suspend the rules failed—Yeas 127, Nays 66—two-thirds not voting therefor.

The resolution relative to the claims for Virginia bounty land warrants was discussed during the morning hour by Mr. HALL of Vt